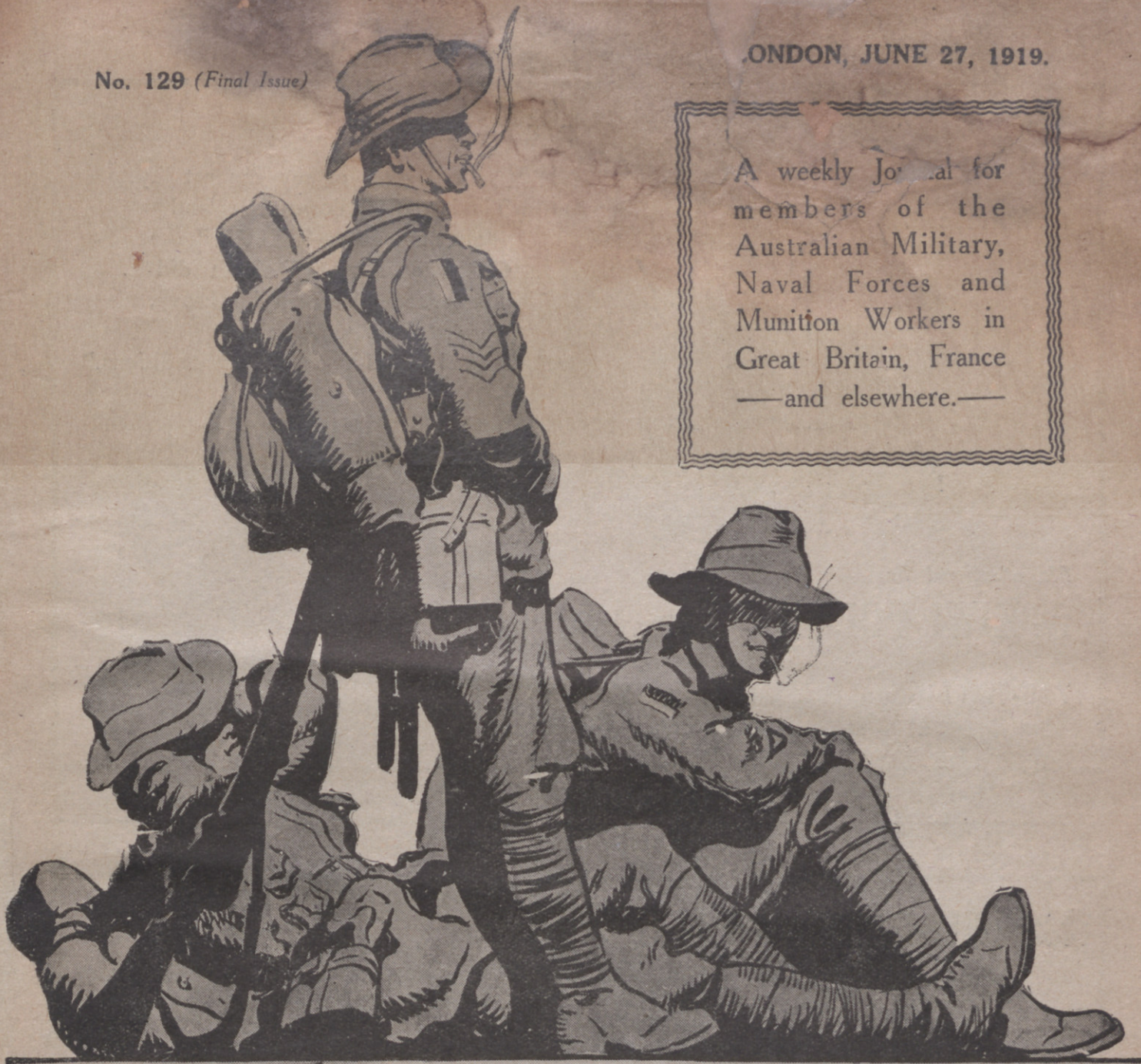


No. 129 (Final Issue)

LONDON, JUNE 27, 1919.

A weekly Journal for
members of the
Australian Military,
Naval Forces and
Munition Workers in
Great Britain, France
—and elsewhere.—



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The official entry into Damascus. Armoured cars in the procession.

(Australian Official Photograph No. P. 317.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Federal Politics: A Review.

Mr. Watt says a Coalition Government must Continue.

Melbourne, 20th June.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, speaking at a political meeting, said that this country has many problems to decide. The first to be considered is the position of political parties in Australia. A great break occurred in the labour organisation in Australia over the first conscription issue, when Mr. Hughes and a number of other leaders left the Labour Party, putting their country before themselves or their political machine. They left the Labour organisation to stand for the Empire. All that was best in the country at the time applauded that courageous action, which resulted in the union of forces between the National Labour Party, led by Mr. Hughes, and the more numerous Liberal Party, led by Sir Joseph Cook.

False Political Shrines.

For the last two and a half years a Government composed of those component elements has governed the country, and it will become a problem for the people of the country as to how long that union is to continue. After experience in Cabinet Councils of the parties and in temporary leadership for fourteen months, I say that the union ought to be finally confirmed by the people and continued indefinitely. The leaderless Labour Party is being counselled to its destruction and to the destruction of this country by the rank and file of men espousing Bolshevism. The only safety for the country is the re-affirmation of the union between the National Labour Party and the Liberal Party, so that it may be a national party in fact as well as name, and that Australia, when she comes to the crossroads again, will have only two parties, that which stands for the nobler institutions of the country, and for causes for which the Allies have fought; and, on the other

side, those who worship at false shrines, which endanger the peace and stability of the country.

Arbitration to be Maintained.

Also, there are great financial problems ahead, and problems dealing with the regulation of Labour and the reward of Labour in this country. We invented, and were perhaps the first country in the world to invent, the machinery and legislative process for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, so that the old barbaric method of striking and force, bringing suffering and misery to innocent as well as guilty, should be removed, and replaced by well-ordered laws, administered by sound tribunals. For over a decade and a half this country has proceeded through State and Federal Parliaments to administer systems of law to give the wage-earners adequate protection and reasonable reward for his labour, so that strikes might be abolished, or, if they could not be prevented, they might be quickly settled; but a class has arisen in the community that believes that this machinery was all wrong, merely because in every case where increased wages or reduced hours were demanded, they did not get all that they wanted. Although the machine has made mistakes, the system is an infinitely preferable one to the old system of strikes, the system of trial by brute force, in which not only the men engaged suffered but thousands of women and children. The country must be asked to reaffirm the decision for the settlement of disputes by law and order instead of brute force. The Government will stand for the decision of industrial disputes by law and order, which was the desire of the people expressed by the laws of the country, and will allow no force, however arrogant

or powerful, to usurp the functions of government, or to challenge the forces of government.

Repatriation: A Big Job.

As the result of the work of Senator Pearce and the staff of officers, the whole of our fighting forces now in Great Britain would have embarked for Australia by the end of July, and the depot and headquarters staff would have left by the end of September. Demobilisation was, however, but the first stage in the gigantic task of repatriation. The Government had begun a vast repatriation machine in Australia to provide for the re-absorption of the men into civilian life. It had been an entirely new undertaking, of which the country had had no experience, and for which it had no precedents, and it had been planned on a wider basis than the schemes of Great Britain, or any of the Dominions. A staff had had to be trained for the work, and the Minister for Repatriation had very nigh broken himself in founding the department. Ninety-seven per cent. of the officers engaged in the work of the Repatriation Department throughout Australia were either returned sailors or soldiers. Returned soldiers were being successfully placed in occupations, and incapacitated men trained for new occupations. The arrangements which had been made for providing houses for soldiers and their dependants meant an estimated capital outlay of £25,000,000; grants made to date to settle soldiers on the land represented a total estimated outlay of from thirty to forty millions sterling; 190,000 men had been landed in Australia or were en route; 79,000 were still to embark. The policy of sending Senator Pearce to London to control demobilisation had been fully justified.

Miners Demand Ex Parte Arbitration.

Sydney, 16th June.

The Broken Hill strike continues. The Registrar of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court has notified the miners' executive that it is intended to call a compulsory conference of parties and asked if miners should be bound by conditions. The Miners' executive replied it would only accept a conference and resume work if all their demands were conceded. There is no change in the shipping strike.

The Inter-State Labour Conference. Rejection of Proposal to modify Cabinet System of Government.

Sydney, 19th June.

The Inter-State Labour Conference, which opened its sittings here yesterday, has rejected the proposal of the Victorian branch of the Australian Labour Party, that if a Labour majority was obtained, the system of Cabinet government should be modified, and the administration of each Department should include five committeemen elected by caucus.—(Reuter.)

The Australian Shipping Strike.

Melbourne, 20th June.

The seamen's strike is causing widespread distress. There are some prospects of an early settlement.

Another Trades Hall Attempt to Effect a Settlement.

Melbourne, 20th June.

The Trades Hall is now summoning a conference of the Seamen's Union and the Lumpers' Union, and the Trades Hall Disputes Committee will endeavour to arrange a settlement of the present shipping dispute.—(Reuter.)



The Pershing Stadium, erected in Vincennes Wood. It is America's gift to France, and there was a parade of Allied colours and contestants taking part in the opening games. After receiving the Stadium, General Pershing handed it over to the Committee of Physical Culture.

The picture shows President Poincaré and the General at the march past of the Australian athletes.

Trades Hall Proposals Turned Down.

Melbourne, 19th June.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Watt, has decided not to entertain the proposals, the nature of which has not yet transpired, recently submitted by the Trades Hall officials for effecting a settlement of the seamen's strike.—(Reuter.)

View of Seamen in Sydney.

Sydney, 20th June.

It is authoritatively stated that the Seamen's Union here believes that a settlement of the strike will result if the shipowners ask for a conference.—(Reuter.)

Demand for Franchise at Eighteen.

Sydney, 20th June.

The Inter-State Labour Conference adopted yesterday a resolution recommending that the franchise should be granted at the age of eighteen years.

The abolition of the Senate will be a plank in the fighting platform of the party.—(Reuter.)

Termination of Australian Wool Contracts.

Melbourne, 20th June.

The Commonwealth Government has informed the Imperial Government that the wool contracts with Australia will absolutely terminate on June 30th, 1920.—(Reuter.)

The Mutiny on the "Australia." Court-martial of Mutineers.

Sydney, 20th June.

At the court-martial here in connection with the recent mutiny on board the flagship "Australia" at Fremantle, the accused pleaded guilty. Two of the mutineers were sentenced to two years' hard labour and one to eighteen months' hard labour and dismissed from the service. Two others were each sentenced to one year's hard labour.—(Reuter.)

The Australian Labour Party. Queensland Premier Offered Leadership.

Brisbane, 20th June.

The Federal Labour Party, by a practically unanimous vote, has asked the Queensland Premier, Mr. Ryan, to accept the leadership of the party in the Federal Parliament, owing to the belief that a Federal election will take place at an early date, and that labour's chances will be greatly enhanced if Mr. Ryan accepts the invitation.—(Reuter.)

Mr. Ryan's Denial.

Sydney, 21st June.

Mr. Ryan, the Queensland Premier, denies the report that he is to become the leader of the Labour Party in Federal politics.—(Reuter.)

£940,000 Loss.

Unemployment Increasing in Shipping Strike.

Melbourne, 23rd June.

Unemployment through the shipping strike continues to increase and the loss of wages throughout the Commonwealth amounts to £940,000.—(Reuter.)

Adelaide, 23rd June.

A mass meeting of seamen at Port Adelaide has passed a resolution demanding that the Federal Executive of the Union should apply before June 30th to the Federal Arbitration Court to adjudicate in the shipping dispute. In the event of the Executive not doing this, South Australian seamen will probably bring a case, affecting this State, before the South Australian Arbitration Court. The resolution will probably have a strong effect in Sydney, and if the New South Wales men take a similar stand, it is problematical how the Melbourne strikers can hold out.—(Reuter.)

Australian Labour Disputes.

Melbourne, 23rd June.

The arrival of a member of the Melbourne Trades Hall Disputes Committee has given rise to the hope that the strike position will soon show signs of improvement.—(Reuter.)

Editorial and Valedictory.

With the present issue the "Anzac Bulletin" ceases publication. Below we have pleasure in printing a few opinions from men who have seen the effect of our efforts.

From being a four-page news bulletin published three times a week to a full-blown weekly journal of twelve, sixteen and twenty-four pages, we have consistently stuck to our purpose of presenting Australian news as our chief feature. Being an official paper we obviously could not deal with controversial political questions. For others the delightful irresponsibility of criticism and satire; ours was the plain function of recording news and events.

To our contributors in prose and verse, to the artists whose drawings have lightened our pages, and to those Australian papers from whose pages we have lifted delectable "copy" for A.I.F. consumption, we offer our thanks and acknowledgments on behalf of our readers.

And to the last named, the men who have been and seen, who, under none but an inward compulsion left a fair land,

to save the world,
Or else to succour poor old bloody Bill,
Beleaguered in a shell-hole on the ridge."

we give our salute and "Bon Voyage." They belong to Australia and their country is now in their hands.

**From General Sir W. R. Birdwood,
G.C.M.G., &c.**

The career of the "Anzac Bulletin" is drawing to a close, and in response to the Editor's invitation I am taking the opportunity of writing a brief message to my old comrades.

In this war from time to time we have found it advisable and necessary to step out of ordinary conventional routes and make special provision for the well-being and interest of the troops. Far from their homes, it was felt, early in 1916, that some medium was required to enable the troops to know something of what was going on in their Homeland. Ever zealous for the welfare of the Australian soldier, Mr. Fisher promptly created means in his office for the issue of special items of Australian news to the Australian troops. In Captain H. C. Smart he found an ideal and keen editor, and in July, 1916, the first "Anzac Bulletins" were issued. I think I can safely say that the troops appreciated what was being done for them. At all events, the "Anzac Bulletin" grew in a few months from an eight-page paper, issued three times a week, to a full-grown periodical of 24 pages, issued weekly—in which form it has had a circulation of 20,000 copies, eagerly sought after and closely read.

The special cables from Australia have been greatly appreciated; and the reproductions of many pictures taken by Australian official photographers has given the paper a character of its own.

On behalf of the A.I.F., I thank the High Commissioner and Captain Smart for their very successful efforts.

I imagine that the final number of the "Anzac Bulletin" will be a prized souvenir, I hope so; and I am sure that it will rise to the occasion. It carries my "God-speed" to the men of the A.I.F. in their homeward journey and subsequent careers. I cannot wish them too well. They have made for Australia a great name, and a tradition which must have a great effect upon future generations. The return of the men of the A.I.F. is an epoch in Australian history. What a welcome, and what a duty lies before them. The future of Australia is in their hands—they are the

trustees, in Australia's interest, for the men who gave all for Australia. What are they going to make of it? A great, free, prosperous country with a high ideal? If that is what you decide upon, men, remember that in civil life, as in war, success is achieved firstly by having a plan, secondly by prosecuting it resolutely, and thirdly by steadfastly holding on until success is won. I have no fears as to the future of Australia: I have seen so much of the character of the Australian that I am confident.

But do not forget, in your very proper efforts for Australia, that you are part of the British Commonwealth. This war has shown that the Union of the British nations is a real thing, although the form of the Union is ill defined. Our national characteristics are, however, our common heritage, and we must see to it that our children, and our children's children are brought up in the same tradition. The British Empire is the first League of Nations, and it can be justly proud of the fact, because it has stood, not for aggression, not for self-interest, but for Right and Justice. Let those two be your watchwords in your work in the future. In all that you do I will ever have an interest, and with each one of you go my best wishes.

(Signed) W. R. BIRDWOOD.

**From Major-General E. G. Sinclair
MacLagan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.**

The "Anzac Bulletin" undoubtedly supplied a much felt want in the field, and is read by the Diggers with a good deal of zest. I myself am sorry its reign and publication has come to an end.

I think we owe a distinct debt of gratitude to those who published it and to its contributors.

Wishing you the best of good luck.

(Signed) E. G. SINCLAIR MACLAGAN.

**From Major-General Sir Charles Rosenthal,
K.C.B.**

The "Anzac Bulletin" has served a very useful purpose. Its issues have always been looked for with pleasurable anticipation, and the contents have ever been of interest to all ranks of the A.I.F., and through them to many friends in the

British Isles as well as our own home folk.

While we all welcome the termination of the war, yet the ending also-brings with it the termination of many things to which we fain would cling, and we all regret the time has come when the "Anzac Bulletin" shall cease to exist. It has been a splendid link between our various Units in the A.I.F., and with our genuine regrets, we all, I am sure, extend our hearty congratulations to those whose efforts have made this little magazine such an unqualified success.

(Signed) CHARLES ROSENTHAL.

**From Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash,
G.C.M.G.**

With the steady dissolution of the A.I.F., all the many agencies which came into existence during the Great War, for the comfort, entertainment and welfare of our Australian soldiers are disappearing one by one. Who can write or speak in adequate appreciation of the splendid work done by so many helpers in so many different fields of effort? Not least among the activities which have helped to soften the rigours and hardships of the war, have been the news-sheets and papers which have striven to keep our men in touch with their home land. On their behalf, and my own, I tender very grateful thanks to the "Anzac Bulletin" for the splendid and so well-sustained effort in this direction. It was always eagerly awaited and gratefully read. None of our soldiers' news-sheets can claim a finer or more useful career, and now, on the eve of the close of its publication we tender to Captain Smart, and his many assistants, our warmest appreciation.

(Signed) JOHN MONASH.

**From Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. J. Talbot Hobbs,
K.C.B.**

I very much regret to learn that the "Anzac Bulletin" is nearing the last number—it will be very much missed by all ranks of the A.I.F., and our people "at home" also.

I should like to tell you how valuable the magazine has been as the means of keeping us in touch with one another in France, Belgium and the Eastern theatre of war, and with current events in the United



German prisoners bagged by Australians on the Somme.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2949.)

Kingdom and Australia. It has been a most excellent little book in every way, and has cheered and helped us all in those past weary, wintry days of trench warfare beyond words.

As Commander of the 5th Australian Division and, later, the Australian Corps, I thank you, your staff, and the contributors to the "Bulletin" most heartily for all you have done for us, and I do hope the sincere appreciation and gratitude of thousands and thousands of Australians will be some satisfaction to you for your very successful efforts to help, interest, and amuse us.

(Signed) J. TALBOT HOBBS.

**From the Director of Education,
Australian Corps Headquarters.**

The paper has been a boon to the boys over here, and its distribution has rendered a service which merits our sincerest thanks.

(Signed)

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

**From the Hon. Sec., Australian Munition
Workers' Association.**

The members were quite interested in the issues which I placed before them, and

did not hesitate to place in my hands their applications for the "Bulletin."

On behalf of my Association, I have to express their good wishes for the good work being done by your department in the promulgation of Australian news amongst the troops and munition workers, and they trust that the "Bulletin" will increase in popularity, gain many more subscribers, thus showing an appreciation of your efforts, and prove an incentive to you to continue the good work you have so far accomplished.

(Signed) H. STANLEY EDWARDS.

From a Digger.

If the "Anzac Bulletin" is taking the "Dismiss," the war must really be over.

Owing to the mysteries (and, in fairness be it added, the tribulations) of the Postal Department (which will only be revealed at the Last Day), the mail of thousands of the diggers was lost, bushed, strayed, or side-tracked, and the only links between them and the past and future were the journals published for soldiers.

Chief among these was the "Anzac Bulletin," and if in the murky days of the

past, News was the soldier's god, the A.I.F.'s newspaper was its prophet. As in the case of many pagan deities, the prophet was often greater than the god, whose other name was Rumour.

Rumour meant hopes and fears, and anyway spelt the future, and it was as good as necessary that it should be changed to certainty one way or the other as soon as might be, for certainty is civilisation. It is uncertainty and non-knowledge that kills. As many men have died from sickness brought on by brooding monotony as from other causes.

The "Anzac Bulletin" gave us plain, unvarnished, regular news, that kept us in touch with home and our own world. In this respect the work of Bean and other correspondents has been specially notable, and, assisted by the publication of official war photographs, did much to knit the A.I.F. together in the critical days that are done.

Obviously, arranged by men who knew the diggers' needs, the Editor and his contributors deserve the best thanks of their cobbles in the A.I.F.

FOUR CHEVRONS.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Work for Warriors in "Tassy."

Tasmania has received a grant of £20,331 from the Federal Government to be spent exclusively on works which will provide immediate employment for returned soldiers who cannot be at once absorbed into the ordinary activities of the community.

Getting a Move on Victorian Wheat.

The huge wheat stacks at Williamstown, Brooklyn, and Geelong are gradually diminishing in size. It is estimated that in three weeks 1,103,000 bags of wheat, in addition to a quantity of flour, has been shipped overseas in special grain steamers and British, Finnish, and Norwegian sailing vessels. Three shifts are working at loading day and night at Williamstown, where many returned soldiers are employed. The wheat is in fairly good condition, in spite of the time it has been waiting.

Aerial Survey Across Australia Completed.

Mr. R. Lloyd's aerial survey party have arrived at Burketown, after a very rough journey of 2,550 miles across country from Sydney to the Gulf. They located aerial landing stations and relay and fuel depots along their route, each 390 miles apart, so that the chain of landing stations from Sydney, through Queensland, and along the Gulf route is now completely charted, except for the Darwin site, which will be chosen at the end of the survey party's journey. There is to be a station at Borooloola, in the Northern Territory. An alternative interior route will be surveyed from Camooweal to the Katherine River, by way of the Newcastle waters, and across the heart of the Northern Territory.

Fruit-growers do their own Lumping.

The delay in shipping apples at Fremantle, due to trouble at the wharves, has caused much concern. Recently there were 30,000 cases, mostly belonging to small growers, waiting to be loaded on the "Berrima," which was then in port. Mr. C. F. Baxter, Hon. Minister for Agriculture, ascertained that the Lumpers' Union would have no objection to the fruit-growers loading the apples on the "Berrima," so arrangements were made to procure the services of as many growers as possible to handle the fruit, which if left much longer would be in danger of deteriorating.

"High" Finance.

The Aerial Co., with a capital of £20,000, has been registered for the purpose of aerial transport between the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

All-Australian Ship.

The "Biloela," launched in April, is of 10,000 tonnage, and all her equipment has been made in Australia—engines, boilers, and plates, which have been made and rolled at Newcastle by the Broken Hill Proprietary.

The Scarlet Standard in Queensland.

Thirteen men in gaol in Brisbane for taking part in the red flag demonstrations have asked to be treated as political prisoners. Mr. Huxham, Home Secretary, who interviewed the men, explained that they were Commonwealth, not State, prisoners, and said that their request should be sent to the Commonwealth Government.

An "Entant Terrible."

At Perth, Lieut. Leslie Tweedie, who was under orders to proceed to Victoria as orderly officer to the State Commandant, sued Mrs. Daisy Hope for £70 10s. military allotment collected by her as his fiancée. During his absence she married another man. The defendant, during the hearing, seized some letters which had been produced by the plaintiff's counsel, tore them to pieces, and thrust the fragments into her blouse, declaring, "My letters are not going to be read in this court." The court imposed a fine of £1 for contempt of court, and adjourned the case, the defendant having raised the plea of infancy.

South Australia Pays Up.

Up to the end of March, 76 public servants had resumed their duties on their return from active service. Where the military pay is less, the State Government makes up the difference between the military and civil pay, and up to July 30th last year £51,943 had been paid, representing pay only up to the time of transport. It is estimated that there will be a further expenditure of £20,000 during the current year.

Trout for "Tassy."

The Southern Tasmanian Anglers' Association, in order to make Interlaken an attractive fishing resort, have decided to erect a fish hatchery on Mountain Creek, at Lake Sorell, to stock the waters with trout. The Commissioners of Fisheries have promised to help the association with their scheme.

Another Big Job Waiting.

Dr. Gilruth's appointment as Administrator of the Northern Territory expires now that peace is signed.

Discretion the Better Part of Valour.

An employee at the Works Department (N.S.W.) recently asked for a small increase in his wages. He was the father of twenty-eight children, and nine of his sons had served in the war. Mr. Ball granted the increase at once.

Soldier-Farmers in Vic.

The labour colony at Leongatha is to be used as a training and testing farm for soldiers who desire to engage in farming. It will be handed over to the Closer Settlement Board.

An Influenza Farce.

The town of Texas, which is on the Queensland side of the border, is the trading centre for settlers who live many miles on the New South Wales side, and they still do most of their business under difficult and at times amusing conditions. The low level bridge which connects the two States is the rendezvous of the buyer and seller, and in the centre of the bridge three logs are laid ten feet apart. The buyer advances to the barrier on the New South Wales side and shouts his orders to the Texas business people. When the goods are brought along they are deposited within the neutral area, and the bearer retires behind the Queensland barrier. Until he is safely there the customer must not advance to take his purchases. Daily and hourly this farce is enacted, although there is not a case of influenza within hundreds of miles.

Training for Makers of Opinion.

The Universities of Australia, as a result of negotiations with the Australian Journalists' Association, are instituting special courses for journalists, including English, history of British colonial policy, and economics. The University of Western Australia was the first to start the course.

Peace Celebrations.

Fire-eaters to be Curbed.

The sale, manufacture and possession of fireworks by other than traders will be prohibited during the Peace celebrations, as a result of a request from the Returned Soldiers' League to the Acting Prime Minister. Much distress was occasioned amongst soldiers suffering from shell shock by the use of fireworks in the Armistice celebration. Permission will be granted for displays where no harm is likely to result.



Australians burying the dead bodies of the enemy.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4767.)

What the "Crow-eaters" are Doing.

It is estimated that during this year and next provision can be made in South Australia for the settlement of 1,400 soldiers. About 250,000 acres of Crown lands on Eyre's Peninsula have been set apart for this purpose. The land will be provided with water improvements, partially cleared, and prepared for settlement. Already 179,121 acres of other land has been bought, and wheat farms, dairying lands, fruit lands, and irrigation blocks on the River Murray are to be purchased. About 500 men will be required to get the irrigation blocks ready, and soldiers will be employed. The estimated cost of these provisions is about £2,500,000.

Prayers for Politicians.**N.S.W. Cleric on Australia's Need.**

The first Carmelite monastery to be established in Australia was opened at Dulwich Hill with an impressive ceremony, at which about 5,000 people were present. Speaking at a public meeting afterwards, Archbishop Kelly said that the prayers of the cloistered nuns would help the people and the politicians of Australia—and if Australia wanted one thing more than another it was good politicians.

Tobacco-curing in Victoria.

In the last two years there has been a marked improvement in the quality of tobacco in the Wangaratta district, the flue-cured leaf being much superior to leaf cured by the old method. The British-Australasian Tobacco Co. has guaranteed to buy 2,000,000 lbs. a year for three years, and also offered to finance the building of curing sheds, the cost to be repaid out of the sales of tobacco. This offer, which was made on condition that the State would provide an expert to teach the growers the art of flue-curing, is already being availed of. The growers favour the appointment of a local man in preference to an imported expert.

Quaint Cultivation.**The Promotion of Dried Fruit Consumption**

A campaign is on foot to stimulate the consumption of dried fruits in Australia. £2,500 is to be distributed in prizes for various competitions, one with a first prize of £1,000 being to guess the number of berries in a parcel lodged at the Bank of Victoria, Midura. It is stated that only 4 lb. a head of dried fruits are consumed in Australia, as against 12 lb. in America and 25 lb. in Great Britain.

Settling the Soldiers.

To assist the South Australian Government in the administration of the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act, an advisory committee representing the farming, dairying, and fruit-growing industries, and Government experts, has been appointed, and all offers of land, after being dealt with by the Land Board, and other matters of policy, are considered by this committee before going to Cabinet. A committee consisting of Government experts has also been appointed to interview all soldiers applying for land, to give them advice as to the class of land they should take up, and also to decide whether the applicants are competent to go on the land without further training. Up to January 31st 1,213 applications for land had been made by returned soldiers.

Soldiers' Club-Rooms Rent Free.

The Government of South Australia has assisted the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League by letting them have offices and club rooms rent free.

SPORTING NOTES.



Cricket.

It is still possible to state that the A.I.F. Cricket XI. is undefeated. The two matches played since last week have resulted in two splendid victories. The second match, against Yorkshire, was a very close one, and it was only the absolute caution and stubbornness of the last two batsmen that turned what looked like defeat into a fine victory.

At Manchester's well-known ground, Old Trafford, the team met and defeated Lancashire in a three days' match. The victory left no room for doubt—an innings and 157 runs. The Australians' first innings yielded 418. H. L. Collins topped the score with 103. Trenerry made 82, Willis 56, Pellew 55, Lampard 35, and Gregory 31. Lancashire made 125 and 136. In Lancashire's first innings, Collins took three wickets for 16, Stirling five for 38, and Docker two for 27. In the second innings Lampard put up a wonderful performance with the ball, taking no less than nine wickets for 42. He proved quite unplayable, and his was the best bowling feat of the tour.

At Sheffield, a very strong Yorkshire team was opposed to the A.I.F. Eleven. They were defeated after a most exciting finish by one wicket. The Australians required 170 runs to win in their second innings. They started badly, losing four for 64, and having nine down for 116. However, the Kangaroo's tail wagged again to some purpose, and Gregory and Long, playing the very soundest cricket, effected the defeat of the county team by getting the necessary 54 runs.

Yorkshire made 224 and 210. Australia's first innings netted 265, of which Trenerry made 54, Bull 42, Stirling 33, Gregory 30, and Collins 24. The total of the second innings was nine for 170. Gregory scored 41 (not out), Trenerry 39, Bull 27, and Long 13 (not out). Gregory bowled splendidly, taking seven for 79 in the second innings and thirteen for 170 in the match. Collins took two for 29 in the first innings.

The match with Hampshire at Southampton had to be drawn on account of rain. The scores for the first innings were:—

Hampshire	191
Australians	136

Mead (Hampshire) played faultless cricket for two hours and a half, and Trenerry carried off the honours for the Aussies with 56.

Australian Wins "Aerial" Derby. Second at Marathon Race.

Australia at play had a good innings last week. Capt. G. Gathergood, A.F.C., on an Airco bi-plane, driven by a 450 h.p.

Napier "Lion" engine, won the "Aerial Derby," on Saturday, carrying with it the "Daily Mail" Gold Cup (200 gns.) and a £500 cash prize presented by the Shell Company. His average flying speed was 130 miles an hour, and his time 1hr. 27min. 42sec.

At the Stamford Bridge Sports the great event was the Marathon Race from Windsor to Stamford Bridge, over a full course of 26 miles 385 yards. T. S. Hewitt (Australian H.Q.) came second, his time being 2 hrs. 55 min. 29 4-5 secs. He was beaten by E. Woolston, whose time was 2 hrs. 52 min. 30 1-5 secs.

Tennis.

The "Aussie" tennis team came back from Paris bearing with them the honours of the Inter-Allied Lawn Tennis Championships. This was no second-class honour, for they had pitted against them the whole weight of the world's best players—England alone excepted. Their versatility with the racquet may be better gauged from the fact that they, as representatives of an Army of about 300,000, have captured the laurels from representatives of other Allied Armies totalling in all something in the neighbourhood of 8,000,000.

After Beckenham, the team's next engagement was at the London Championships at Queen's Club Courts, Baron's Court. At the time of writing, the team was well to the fore in the two open events for which entries had been made. Captain O'Hara Wood has survived the fourth round of the men's open singles. He played a splendid game against the American, Matthey, in the third round, winning 6-1, 6-0, 6-2. In the fourth round he defeated Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, of New Zealand, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

In the open mixed doubles, Captain O'Hara Wood and Mrs. Craddock, and Thomas and Mrs. Larcombe have won their matches in the second round.

The team is the principal attraction of the tennis world, and numerous applications have been made for their entrance at tournaments in different parts of the country and in America.

Tug-o'-War.

The A.I.F. tug-o'-war team is expected to give a good account of itself in Paris. Their training has been carried out on the soundest lines, and they have had their days fully occupied. Last week they received the whole of their gear, and were greatly pleased with it. One evening they had another try with the police team at Plaistow, and were very successful. They had learned all the finer points of the game, as known to English and Australian pulling, but cannot, of course, know anything of the methods adopted by the various Allied teams to be met.

Lieut. C. Kelaher, who is in charge, has taken the team over to Paris. The following is the personnel:—

No.		st. lbs.
1	Cpl. G. Masters	... 14 0
2	L.-Cpl. E. Schumack	... 14 0
3	Dvr. A. McGill	... 14 0
4	Sgt. M. H. Healy	... 16 10
5	Pte. G. Smith	... 14 4
6	Pte. B. Flick	... 15 9
7	Cpl. W. Grose	... 14 2
8	Pte. R. M. Cuskey	... 17 8
	Anchorman—	
	Sgt. B. W. Daniels	... 16 8
	1st Emergency—	
	Bdr. T. B. Sorrell	... 14 10
	2nd Emergency—	
	Bdr. G. E. Parsons	... 14 0

The A.I.F. will also be represented in the grenade throwing events. Sgt. G. W. Drysdale has been entered, and accompanied the tug-o'-war team.

In Paris.

The A.I.F. boxing and wrestling team have arrived in Paris, followed by the athletic team. They were met on arrival by the Reception Committee of the Inter-Allied Games, and motored to their training ground at Colomb Stadium. They were greatly pleased with the thoughtfulness which prompted this consideration.

The training arrangements at Colomb are ideal, and the athletic ground presents a very busy appearance during training hours. The teams are housed in hospital marquees, double-walled, with plenty of ventilation and light. Each man has a bed with mattress and blankets, and food is very plentiful and of good quality.

The American Games Committee has placed all transport that is necessary at the disposal of the various team captains. They have also detailed officers of the American Army to individually look after the requirements of the teams in regard to obtaining sporting requisites, etc. In fact, they have left nothing undone which would tend towards the comfort of our teams, who desire to record their appreciation.



The A.I.F. Cricket XI.

Back Row: C. S. Winning, H. S. Love, J. T. Murray, E. Bull, J. M. Gregory, E. J. Long, E. A. Oldfield.

Seated: C. T. Docker, C. E. Pellew, H. L. Collins, C. B. Willis, A. W. Lampard, W. L. Trenerry.

In Front: J. M. Taylor, W. S. Stirling.

(Australian Official Photograph No. D. 685.)

Rowing.

Entries were made by the A.I.F. crews for four events at Marlow Regatta on Saturday last. The second eight has been entered for the Service Eights, and had the opportunity of trying themselves out against New Zealand and America—their most formidable rivals for Henley honours. New Zealand won two of the chief events, beating Australia in the Allied Forces Eights after a great race. The Aussie crews won the two events in clinker-built boats.

The sculler, A. S. Cox, has entered for the Kingswood Sculls, and he is showing very good form in his daily training on the river. There are nineteen scullers for this event.

Training has been carried out rigorously, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Norman Marshall, D.S.O., M.C., and the first crew commenced rowing twice daily at the middle of the month.

The first eight has not yet struck the right note, despite the very favourable criticisms of the newspapers. However, they have yet a fortnight in which to tune up.

During the week crews from Oxford and Cambridge, and also the American eights, have gone into residence at Henley. Their boats are housed in marquees on the opposite side of the river to Wharf House, and they are also training hard.

Swimming.

Very satisfactory reports have come to hand from the swimming team. Their training and the results of their recent trials have made them very confident of being able to uphold their convictions that they are the best Army team of the day. Great improvement has been noticed recently in the swimming of Barry and Longworth. Hardwick eased up on his swimming during the week owing to a boxing engagement, but he is in excellent condition.

A trial for the teams race, and also another over 100 metres, was held before the team went to Paris on Tuesday, 24th instant. The manager has the utmost confidence in his team and their ability to win when called upon in the Bois de Boulogne.

A Sure Thing.

A simple and satisfactory betting system has been followed for years by a Melbourne pressman, and he isn't "broke" yet—not by a long way. He notes all the tips in the various papers and averages them up, giving three points for a first selection, two for second, and one for third. Then he backs the two horses who are most fancied—or three if it can be done profitably. He bets to win £1 on each race, and doubles up when he loses. The system gave five winners out of six races.

"Rough" Riding.

Cross-country rider J. C. O'Day, of S. Aus., long since finished his bit in France. But he remains in the danger zone. Since he got home his falls total 21, and include broken collar-bone (3), broken ribs (4), hand broken (1). Also, he was unconscious for six days after his horse was killed under him at Port Adelaide. He has won twice and has been placed sixteen times.



An enemy aeroplane, brought down in battle.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2874.)

Sydney University Graduate Scholarships. How Members can Apply.

Applications from members of the University of Sydney are invited for the following scholarships tenable by Graduates:—

THE JAMES KING OF IRRAWANG SCHOLARSHIP.—Awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing. £150 for two years. This is open for any kind of study or research, and to any kind of Graduate.

THE WOOLLEY SCHOLARSHIP.—Awarded to a Graduate in Arts of not more than four years' standing. £200 for two years. This is given for further study of any subject falling under the heads of Language, Literature, History and Philosophy.

THE COOPER GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP.—Awarded to a Graduate in Arts of not more than four years' standing. £200 for two years. This is given for further study of of classical Literature.

THE BARKER GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP.—Awarded to a Graduate in Arts or in Science, including Engineering, of not more than four years' standing. £200 for two years. This is for mathematical study.

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 award Scholarships to Graduates in Science of this University, upon the nomination of the Senate. £150 for two or three years.

The Exhibition requires that the applicant shall be "a student of three years' standing" and shall be willing to prosecute "study and research in some branch of science with a view to developing the manufactures and industries of his country."

They are receivable by E. R. Holme (Capt.), Chairman, Administrative Committee of the Australian Universities, c/o The Director of Education, A.I.F., 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1., and will be cabled to Sydney.

The Return of "Mademoiselle from Armentieres."

Diggers Work on Memorial at Polygon Wood.

(From Mr. L. G. SHORT, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.)

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June, 1919.

Few Australians are unfamiliar with Armentières, for on first coming to France they were usually sent to that sector for experience in the front line. In 1916 many happy moments were spent there, although it was within easy shelling distance. But the next year it was completely ruined.

Many civilians are now returning, and the first estaminet is quaintly named "A La Renaissance," while a tiny butcher's shop has been built into the ruins of a large house. Many visitors arrive daily, and a postcard shop indicates returning civilisation.

The village of Fleurbois is entirely destroyed, although people are rebuilding their homes from material in the trenches and gunpits. The cemetery is in good order, with substantial crosses and all graves named. In front of Fromelles the breastworks are still in good condition, and the position of the front line is the same as when the Australians charged in July, 1916, and felt hats and equipment were picked up in No-man's Land. Delaporte and Delange

Farms have quite disappeared, but plenty of water is visible in the old German lines. At Hyde Park Corner, familiar to every soldier who fought in the Ploegsteert sector, Chinamen are busy demolishing the famous Catacombs, that labyrinth of underground dug-outs.

The country round Messines Ridge is a confused mass of shell-holes and old trenches. The latter are being filled in by Chinese labour, which is also removing the revetments that cost so much anxiety and so many lives to put in. The only thing now heard on that terrible battlefield is the lark's song, with the distant voices of chattering labourers. Mont Kemmel stands as one bald ruin, destitute of all trees. On passing to Ypres, two shattered walls indicate the famous Cloth Hall, but a small white hotel is busy attending to visitors.

Round Zonnebeke Lake prisoners are working, with white houses having brilliant red-tiled roofs springing up near the ruined church and along the Menin Road. At Polygon Wood Australians may be seen working on the foundations of the memorial to the Fifth Division.

Victoria gets Rain—bar Wimmera.

Victoria has had beneficial rains throughout the State, with the exception of Wimmera and the northern country. Throughout the wheat-growing country the average rainfall for the past three months has been well maintained, and the crop will be sown under very favourable conditions.

The attention of qualified candidates in Europe, and particularly of such as are on service with the A.I.F., is directed to the opportunity afforded them of making immediate application, so that the University may know how it can best consult the interests of those whom it may select for appointment at any time.

Repatriation and Demobilisation.

BULLETIN issued by Headquarters, A.I.F. Depots in United Kingdom.
Bhurtpore Barracks,
Tidworth, 16.6.19.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The following is the text of a letter written by the Director-General, Repatriation and Demobilisation, to the Minister of Defence, dated 7.6.19:—

"The transfer to England of the Australian Field Army, from Belgium and France, amounting to nearly 100,000 men of all ranks, was completed yesterday.

"This movement, which began in earnest at the end of January last, and for which all road, railway and sea transport and depot accommodation had to be specially organised, has been carried out without the loss of a single life and with no serious accident of any kind. Although for the greater part of the period the weather conditions have been very severe, the discomfort to the troops has been almost negligible, and there have been hardly any complaints."

The following is the reply received by the Director-General:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Minister for Defence (in Charge of Demobilisation),
Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

7th June, 1919.

Dear General Monash,

Before leaving for the week-end holiday to-day, the Minister received your Memorandum of even date, relative to the present stage of Demobilisation. He directed me to intimate that he wishes to have conveyed to you and all concerned his heartiest congratulations on the splendid achievement referred to in the attachment to your Memorandum referred to. The Minister has advised the Prime Minister and issued a notice to the Press on the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) THOS. W. SMITH,
Private Secretary.

Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G.,
Director-General of Demobilisation, London.

SAILINGS.

	W.O.	Sgts.	Others.
"Port Lyttleton," on 6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape). (No West Australians)	32		843
"Swakopmund," on 15.6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape). (No West Australians)	69		318
"Ormonde," on 16.6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape, calling at West Australia)	108		1097
Note.—This transport also carried 319 other ranks, invalids.			
"Miltiades," on 19.6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape.) (No West Australians)	112		1170
"Windhuk" (Family Ship), on 19.6.19, from London (via Suez). Calling at West Australia	117		—
"Konig Friedrich August," on 20.6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape). (No West Australians)	36		621
"Konigin Luise," on 21.6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape). Calling at Western Australia and carrying families	127		1006

PROJECTED SAILINGS.

"Orita," on 23.6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape). (No W.A.'s)	119		1299
"Prinz Ludwig," on 30.6.19, from Devonport (via the Cape). (No West Australians)	39		590
"Karmala," on 30.5.19, from Devonport (via the Cape). Calling at West Australia	186		1310
"Wiltshire," on 4.7.19, from Liverpool (via the Cape). (No West Australians)	50		816
"Zealandic," from London, on 30th June or later.			
"Boorara," from Devonport, on 30th June or later.			
"Suevic," from Bristol Channel, on 30th June or later.			
"Takada," from Devonport, early in July.			
"Norman," from Devonport, early in July.			
"Port Melbourne," from Devonport, early in July.			



Temporary Officer (in department which they have forgotten to close down): "Dash it! I don't see why we shouldn't get unemployment pay."
(From London "Punch.")

Yarns "Sydney Bulletin."

The Last of the Army.

"Star" Stirling, M.C., killed at Fromelles, had a wit all his own. He was platoon commander of No. 16 Platoon, D Coy., 60th Battn., 15th Brigade, 5th Division. Before the historic march from Tel-el-Kebir to Ferry Post he addressed his platoon as follows:—

"We've got a pretty rough march before us, and before we start off I'd like to remind you of something. We're the last platoon of the last company of the last battalion of the last brigade of the last division of the A.I.F. If any of you belong to another platoon and fell out on the march it wouldnt matter very much; but, remember [here he shook an impressive finger at them], if you fall out of *this* platoon, you fall out of the blanky Australian army!"

* * *

Same Old Snake.

"Snakes!" said Bill the barman, to the pommy who was questioning him, "I should — well think we had! The other day Jimmy Flannery came in and got a billy of beer to take with him down the line. While we were yarning he stuck the quart on the floor. By-and-bye he looks

down, and strike me if there wasn't a five-foot tiger with the lid of the billy swinging on its tail and getting the beer down its neck like Flash Mick!"

* * *

A Matter for Mother.

While little Georgie was away at school one morning a baby brother arrived. As George rushed home for dinner he was accosted by his father at the door. "Ssh!" remonstrated Dad. "You've got a little brother." George was pleased but doubtful. "Straight, Dad?" A squeak from an adjoining room answered him, and with a bound he was off on urgent business. A stern query from his parent pulled him up. "Where are you going?" "I'm gonner tell Mum!" gasped Georgie.

* * *

"Fowl" Language.

The 4th Aussie divvy was billeted at Cardonette. Not far from the Diggers there was a farmhouse, so Bill suggested to his cobber that they go over and get some eggs. "You're set," replied the cobber, and over they went. When Ma'm'selle came to meet them both truants lost their speech, neither being able to express "eggs" in French. Then one says: "Here's a go," at the same time cackling like a fowl and performing other stunts. Ma'm'selle started to run; then suddenly she thought of something else and compreed.

Unmistakable.

The motor-lorry was well and truly snowed in, and the Diggers had been grafting like one thing without making much headway. A fine car bowled up to within a few yards, and it too, was held. Soon a voice appealed to the lorry men, asking if they could give the car a tow. That was the dead finish. "Tow be —! Can't you — see us stuck 'ere ourselves with this — —?" The officer turned and walked away, and I heard him say to his cobber, "Australians." It was "Birdy."

* * *

A Legal Query.

At a Melbourne meeting the other night a municipal politician was talking repatriation with fiery insistence. "Are you an Australian?" demanded a man in the stalls. "Well," answered the orator, "I am an Australian by conviction." The same voice: "What were you sent out for?"

* * *

His "Plurry" Oath.

Big Tom, a Westralian abo. on the station, had got into trouble, and, despite his earnest denial of being to blame, the boss refused to believe him. Suddenly Tom dived his fist into a pocket in his pants, pulled out a box of matches, lit one and said: "S'elp mine 24 plurry Chinamen, boss, baal me tell um lie!" Then he blew out the match.



Camouflage, to be successful, must be low down on the gun.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4764).

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